

### Total Exports

(\$ billions)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change</u>
U.S.	57.7	66.3	8.6
E.E.C.	7.5	6.8	(0.7)
Japan	4.6	4.8	0.2
Other Countries	14.7	13.1	(1.6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>

These changes reflect the strong demand for automobiles in the United States, and the effect of currency movements which saw the Canadian dollar strengthening against most other currencies during 1983, while remaining relatively constant against the U.S. dollar. As a result, the proportion of total exports to the United States increased from 68.2% in 1982 to 72.9% in 1983, an historically high figure and significantly above the average of approximately 67% for the past 15 years. Excluding sales to the United States, exports to all other countries declined by \$2.1 billion in 1983.

On a sectoral basis, most of the growth in exports occurred in Transportation and Communications Equipment (preponderantly in motor vehicles). Fabricated Materials, Inedible also increased significantly, with the largest gain in this sector coming from lumber exports. Exports of Machinery and Crude Materials, Inedible declined in 1983, with a significant part of the decrease in the latter category resulting from lower natural gas sales to the United States.

### Total Exports

(\$ billions)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change</u>
Transport & Communications	22.0	26.3	4.3
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	28.2	30.3	2.1
Machinery	2.9	2.7	(0.2)
Crude Materials, Inedible	14.8	14.4	(0.4)
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	9.9	10.1	0.2
Other	6.6	7.1	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>